

Daily Eagle
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R. P. MURDOCK, Proprietor.
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Readers of the Eagle who are in New York City or Chicago can send copies of the paper at the office of our agents at the address given above.

AMUSEMENTS.
Crawford Grand
E. L. Hartling, Manager.
Wednesday Matinee
Camille
The Record Breaker
Ferris' Comedians
The Largest Popular Priced Organization
Extant.
30-PEOPLE-30
12-AUDEVILLE ACTS-2

Tonight
On the Ohio...
Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents. Wednesday Matinee 25 cents.
Exchange Stables.
Exchange stables at Orlando and Billwater. Make a specialty of carrying passengers, between these points. Also do a general livery business. Traveling men's baggage solicited.
SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.
Opera, short orders and music tonight at Litch Restaurant, 213 East Douglas.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Synopsis of Resolutions Adopted in the Washington Convention.
Washington, Feb. 12.—At the morning session of the National American Woman Suffrage association, resolutions were adopted re-affirming the principle that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" and calling for the application of the principle to women; asking congress to submit to the state legislatures a constitutional amendment prohibiting the disfranchisement of United States citizens on account of sex; asking that where women are disfranchised by state constitutions or laws, the amendment be applied to them; asking that the men of Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii or the Philippines, be granted to women upon the same terms; that women be included in the census now being taken in Cuba and enable to take part in the future government of the island; also a preamble reciting that during the past year women have cast their votes for the first time in Louisiana, France and Ireland, calling attention to the fact that in Ireland 30 per cent of the women voted; in France, 30 per cent, as compared with 24 per cent of the men, and in New Orleans and Baton Rouge the women voters carried the day for a sewerage system and a pure water supply; protesting against an alleged contention on the part of certain government officials to eliminate women from the public service to give their places to men voters; condemning as cruel and unjust all laws and regulations that make marriage and motherhood an obstacle to holding a teacher's position; congratulating the women of America on the beneficent change of laws and customs by which full woman suffrage had been secured in four states and partial suffrage in twenty-five states; relating in the recitation of the Hague treaty and expressing the profound regret of the association that Mrs. Anthony had determined to retire from the presidency.

Bank Robbery in New Mexico
Denver, Colo., Feb. 12.—A special to the News from Santa Cruz, N. M., says: The bank of Henry D. Bowman, at Las Cruces was today robbed by two men who held up the employees at the muzzle of revolvers. The amount taken is said to have been large. Officers are after the robbers.

General Moreau, Who Was Banished by the Corsican AND CAME TO AMERICA
Later Returned, Dying in Arms Against France.
Paris, Feb. 12.—The life of General Moreau has never been written with the fulness which is found in modern biographies. His end came a gloom over his person; he remains among the dark figures of history. His great victories are mixed up with the darkest days of the French Revolution; his name, however, will always be connected with the famous Republic, armies of the Rhine, armies of volunteers, led by young generals which astonished the world by their endurance and their audacity, and which paved the way for the brilliant successes of the Empire. The history of Moreau's campaigns belongs chiefly to the period of the Directory; he deserved to be considered as a worthy rival of Napoleon Bonaparte, whose first campaign in Italy astonished the world and began a new era in the terrible art of war.

The operation of the armies of the Rhine in 1794, after the defeat of Jourdan ended in Moreau's famous retreat, which was considered as great a feat as a victory. When the Archduke Charles, after having crushed Jourdan's forces, forced him to cross the Rhine, Moreau had already crossed the Danube and the Lech and was on his way to Munich. When he heard of Jourdan's retreat, he found himself isolated; he immediately began his retreat by the valley of the Danube, having sixty thousand men following him in the rear, and expecting to find sixty thousand Austrians in the path back of the Black Forest. He fought a battle on his way, gained it, went through the Valley of Hell (Val d'Infer), and reached the Rhine in perfect order after a march of twenty-six days. After a petty engagement with the advance guard of the Archduke, he recrossed the Rhine by the bridge of Reichenheim and Hunningen. This splendid retreat gave Moreau a high place among the generals of his time, and he was looked upon as a worthy rival of Gen. Bonaparte.

I cannot follow Moreau in his successive campaigns. His reputation grew from year to year, after the battle of Hohenlinden, equalled that of Napoleon. The Archduke Charles, who had a hundred thousand strong, under the Archduke John Moreau had a hundred thousand men between the Danube and the Inn. The operations of the armies of the Rhine and of Italy were to be hazy, the Archduke John suffered a great defeat at Hohenlinden; he lost six thousand men and sixteen thousand prisoners. The Archduke Charles, who had a hundred thousand strong, under the Archduke John Moreau had a hundred thousand men between the Danube and the Inn. The operations of the armies of the Rhine and of Italy were to be hazy, the Archduke John suffered a great defeat at Hohenlinden; he lost six thousand men and sixteen thousand prisoners.

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HOUSEHOLD ARTICLE
50000000
To be distributed among those who send us correct solutions to the above Picture Puzzle. Answer, with stamp.
NEW ERA GOLD COMPANY,
851 Broadway, New York.

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851 Broadway, New York.

VIN MARIANI

Mariani Wine—World Famous Tonic

THE EVIDENCE

Delaware River; he spent his time in fishing and hunting, and made long journeys as far as the Mississippi, the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. He spent his winters in New York and Philadelphia. Mme. Moreau, who was still young, was fond of society. It would be interesting to have some account of the impression made by Moreau on American society; we know very little on this subject. Mme. Moreau made the acquaintance of a Frenchman whose husband, Hydre de Neuville, had been second agent of the Bourbons in Paris, under the Consulate, and who had been obliged to leave France. The two ladies met accidentally at a watering place. Hydre de Neuville arrived in America in 1807, with a letter from Moreau from Mme. de Mouchy, but Moreau was rather shy of making his acquaintance. By degrees the intimacy which sprang up between the two ladies brought the husbands nearer together. Hydre de Neuville succeeded in bringing Moreau over to the idea of a monarchical restoration in France.

Moreau was directly tempted in another way on the side of Russia. He was not willing to leave Austria or England, from fear of offending French feeling; he was not willing to form an independent corps made up of soldiers who had served under him and to use this force, in alliance with Russia and Prussia, against the man whom he considered the scourge of Europe. Such dreams savored of high treason, and this was Moreau's misfortune to have entertained them. His independent force never existed except in his imagination; his cooperation with Russia and Prussia became a reality. In the month of August, 1806, the principal adviser of the Emperor Alexander, Prince Czaristoff, offered Moreau the place of general in the ranks of the allied armies. At that time, Moreau had left for America. He wrote a polite answer to the Emperor, refusing his offer. In 1812, when war broke out between the United States and England, Moreau offered his services to President Madison. His wife left him, and left for Europe. Bernadotte, who had become Prince Royal of Sweden and entered into the coalition against Napoleon, made an offer to Moreau, through Madame de Stael. At the end of 1812, Moreau sent his aide-de-camp, Repatel, with instructions to St. Petersburg and Stockholm. He wrote a letter to Bernadotte, in which he said: "I am ready to enter France at the head of French troops, but I cannot conceal from you my repugnance to re-enter it at the head of foreign troops." He left America with a passport under the name of John Caro, born in Louisiana, on June 21, 1812. On July 28 he landed at Gothenburg, and the Swedish general who received him said to him: "You bring in your person an army of a hundred thousand men."

Moreau left Sweden somewhat flustered by the personal and official views of Bernadotte, and joining the headquarters of the allied sovereigns, found the czar at Prague, where he met Jomini. The rest is well known; at the battle of Dresden, Moreau was riding next to the czar, between two English officers, Camille Wilson; he was struck by a cannon ball and mortally wounded.

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature *Chas. H. Fletcher*

SURE-ENOUGH IMPERIALIZATION
Reported From Manila But the Real Facts Change the Case.

Manila, Feb. 12.—It is reported that the United States gunboat Princeton visited the Talamas and Calagan Islands, which were omitted from the Paris treaty of peace, being north of twenty degrees of latitude, raised American flags and appointed native governors. It is added that the Princeton found the Japanese flag flying at the Bayat Island and refrained from landing there, pending orders. Reports from Manila, however, which are not confirmed, say General Rio de Pin the insurgent commander, died of fever recently.

Washington, Feb. 12.—It is learned at the navy department that the Princeton is acting under orders of Admiral Watson and not under those of General Oils, in raising the flag on the northern islands of the Philippine archipelago. It is said that this policy was dictated from Washington. It is said as to the islands said to have been situated and raised possession of north of the 20th degree of latitude, that they are clearly within the limits of the ceded territory. The peace treaty does not set the northern boundary as precisely upon the 20th degree but as running through the Babine Channel, about the 20th degree, and the islands are south of that channel.

Mrs. Palmer's Nomination Confirmed
Washington, Feb. 12.—The senate today confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Bertha Palmer of Illinois, to be a commissioner to the Paris exposition.

NOT VERY ELEGANT.

Worked Like a Cow's Tail.

A gentleman in Northampton, Mass., who requests that his name be kept from print, had a curious experience with coffee drinking. He states that when he was accustomed to the use of coffee he would, after every meal, belch up gas and more or less coffee would come with it. A part of it would run back down his throat, and as he says, imitating in a way the manner of a cow's head, he says: "It was not very elegant." He explains the condition. He says further that he was puzzled for a very long time to account for a ailment which he called "belching condition" with a heavy, dull, miserable feeling after the meals, and no medicine or treatment would remove the difficulty. "A friend warned me that coffee was the cause of my trouble, but I could not bring myself to believe this, until after a time I made the experiment of leaving off coffee altogether and took up Postum Food Coffee.

"To my surprise, the ill all quickly subsided away and I am now healthy and in prime condition. I know what I am talking about when I say that with some people, coffee causes belching of gas and some most disgusting and disagreeable features. It also causes headaches, constipation, blotches and jaundice, with a general upsetting and breaking down of the nervous system. If percolated in I know also that these troubles will disappear when coffee is given up and Postum Food Coffee used in its place."

SACRED TO INDIANS

Is the Region Where the Pipestone is Found.

UNCLE SAM RESERVES IT

For Their Use—Indian Legends of Creation.

Nearly every Indian tribe has some interesting legend connected with the blood red stone of the Pipestone quarries, says the Minneapolis Journal. One tale is that long ago, two fierce bands of Winnebagoes and Sioux, the bravest of their respective tribes, met in conflict here. They fought all day, from early morn till set of sun, until the chiefs of one band were slain. Some of the warriors escaped and some were made captives. Among the captives was the chief's daughter. Being very brave and fair, she was chosen by one chief as his share of the spoils. Refusing, however, to become his bride, she was doomed to the stake. In dying she predicted that the Great Spirit would throw her blood upon the sun and save her people for a way, and that the stones under her feet would forever be tinted with her blood.

The most fascinating tradition of all was told by Strike-the-Rope, head chief of the Sioux tribes, who resided at the Yankton agency. His Indian name was Pa-di-n-pa-pa. He died several years ago at the advanced age of ninety years. Sitting among the rocks by the side of the falling waters, he told this remarkable story of the creation:

In the far off ages—many million moons ago—the Great Spirit formed the first Indian—the first Du-ka-to—from a rock. The heavens were rent with lightning and downy rain fell in torrents. The Sioux descended through the clouds and fought there—near by you lake. The Great Spirit then made a bow from the rainbow and arrows from the lightning, gave them to him saying: "Take these, Wa-kin-yan, and slay the game." This first man was brave and mighty, slaying the bear, the deer and the moose, and doing all the work of the tribe. He was many a year old. He would take his bow and more to tell of all his deeds. But finally this solitary man began to long for something new, some being like himself. He longed and longed, grew sad and discontented. He kept close to his tepee and left the game unmolested. Then Wa-kin-yan, a monster, half-lizard and half-woman, came to him. She was a creature of blood and fire, fed upon the souls of the dead. She had always feared Wa-kin-yan's bow and arrow—grew bolder now, peered inside his lodge taunting him to come forth and shoot the buffalo, or even try his arrows on him. But Wa-kin-yan heeded not, only praying the Great Spirit to give him his wife.

At last the Great Spirit heard his pleading, broke a beam from the sun, and moulded the first of all her sex—the longest-for-one.

Then he called the eagle from the thunder cloud, placed her on his back, and bade him carry her to lone Wa-kin-yan. The eagle dropped her gently into the lodge of the lonely Sioux. (Forever after any who bathed in the lake sacred immortal youth.) In peace and happiness Wa-kin-yan and Co-tan-ka (Flute) dwelt. Their path was strewn with flowers (for that is what we deem our children) and Co-tan-ka grew fairer day by day. Wa-kin-yan and his master turtle dove (Ughl) from them sprang the deer of Omaha, the loon and the lake of eternal youth. In peace and happiness Wa-kin-yan and Co-tan-ka dwelt. Their path was strewn with flowers (for that is what we deem our children) and Co-tan-ka grew fairer day by day. Wa-kin-yan and his master turtle dove (Ughl) from them sprang the deer of Omaha, the loon and the lake of eternal youth.

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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature *Chas. H. Fletcher*
Dr. McCall's Not to be Tried.
New York, Feb. 12.—The New York press reports today that a vote of 12 to 20 was cast by Dr. Arthur G. McCall, of the Union Theological seminary, on the charges of heresy preferred.

it as something from the Great Spirit, and some of the tribes have a tradition that the red men were all created from the red stone and that it is thereby a part of their flesh. Such was the superstition of the Sioux on this subject that we had a great difficulty in approaching it, being stopped by several hundred of them, who ordered us back and threatened us very hard, saying that no white man had ever seen it and none should.

Within a few rods of the pipestone quarry is a group of huge boulders, probably weighing several hundred tons. These rocks are of a different composition from that of any in the vicinity, being of a sort of gray quartzite. The largest of the rocks is about twenty feet across and fifteen feet high. The others are nearly as large and all close together. The legend of these rocks most generally believed by the Indians is that once upon a time there was a fierce fight between two bands of Indians. They fought many days until there were but two chiefs left. These tomahawked each other, and the race would have become extinct had not three Indian maidens lived to perpetuate the race. These "Three Maidens" were worshipped by Indian visitors to this day.

On the face of a large rock near the falls have been found the initials of a party of white men who visited this region some two years after Catlin. The inscription is as follows:

J. M. NICOLLET.
C.F.
C. A. G.
J. L.
J. E. F.
J. R.
EXPEDITION, JULY 20.

When Nicollet was exploring the upper Mississippi region he was assisted by John C. Fremont, then lieutenant of the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers. Charles H. Bennett, one of the pioneer settlers of this place, who is very much interested in the preservation of things historic, upon reading the inscription, believed some of the initials there might be those of Fremont. Accordingly he wrote Mr. Fremont, who replied that he was with the party, that they camped at the quarry and met there a band of Sioux who also said that the initials "C. F." were for Charles Fremont, as he then commonly wrote his name. On the surface of the smooth, red quartzite around the base of the "Three Maidens" are found many inscriptions. These were made at different times and by different persons, as can be seen by the tools used and the interference of figures. They are generally figures of some animal—bear, wolf, turtle, etc., and also rude figures of the human form.

Standing at the left of the falls of Winnebago is what is known as Manitou Rock, or Leaping Rock. This is an isolated piece of rock some thirty feet in height and separated from the wall of rock by a distance of twelve to fifteen feet. The top of the rock is broken in such a way as to represent a human face and is called by the Indians Manitou Rock, or Face of the Great Spirit. It is also called Leaping Rock by some, as there is a legend that some chief of the Sioux had promised the hand of his daughter to anyone brave enough to leap across to the rock. A brave tried but was dashed to death upon the rocks beneath, and only one was successful.

Just twenty years after the Nicollet party were here, a party of white women camped at the quarries. They were survivors of the Spirit Lake massacre of 1832 and captives of Inkpaduta's band. There were three white women and one young girl, Abbie Gardner, between twelve and thirteen years of age. She says they rested here three days while the Indians were digging the pipestone. She visited the exact spot where they camped. She said that after leaving these quarries, two of the white women were brutally murdered before her eyes, and one was sold to a party of young Indian hunters, who had come down from the upper agency, up the Yellow Medicine country. When the Indians returned with the woman they had bought they reported another captive.

Three trusty Indians, fitted out with guns, flour, horses, money, etc., to use as ransom, were procured by an offer of \$100 as a reward to Inkpaduta's band and try to obtain the captive girl. They followed the trail and found them camped in Dakota, beyond the Jim River. After a few days' parleying they were successful, and the girl, Abbie Gardner, was taken to St. Paul.

A few years ago Mrs. Abbie Gardner wrote accounts of the promise of Chet-an-ka—Iron Hawk—one of the three Indians who rescued her, to be present at the dedication of the monument erected by the state of Iowa to the field of that dreadful massacre. He went as promised, and on his return stopped off to visit the Pipestone quarries.

Nearly half a century ago, when the different Indian tribes for stipulated sums and annuities, moved over onto reservations in Dakota, the government reserved the Pipestone quarries and one section of land, containing all the places sacred to them in legendary history, for the special use of the Indians. The title was held by the United States. The Indians, but the use of the land and the digging of the pipestone was to be the exclusive right of the Indians. Some years ago several gentlemen, learning that the title was still vested in the United States, filed claims, hoping to secure the land. The Indians, upon learning of this, were very indignant and came here in numbers to investigate. Troops were sent and white men who had built upon the land were forced to move. From that time the Indians have even laid still greater claim to the land, even exacting payment for the privilege of cutting hay and taking ice from the lakes.

Skin-Tortured Babies

And Worn-out Worried Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA.

SOME MONTHS AGO OUR BABY'S HEAD GOT SORE. We took him to the doctor, who pronounced it poison and gave us some medicine which did no good. His head got so bad he would cry all night, and my wife could sleep none, and began to look ghastly. His head got so sore that we put a night cap on him, and folded a white cloth four thicknesses inside of it, and just before the night a kind of matter would come out from his head, soaked through the cloth and cap and on to the pillow. The top and back of his head was almost a solid sore, and looked so badly that words would not describe it. Almost in despair I told my wife I had seen CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised and recommended very highly and I was going to try them. I bought the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA OINTMENT. We gave him half of the Resolvent, used part of the cake of Soap, and before we had used the second box of CUTICURA Ointment he commenced to get better, and is now as well and hearty as anybody's boy. He is as merry as a lark, sleeps soundly all night, and his hair looks glossy, thick, and soft, while my wife looks a different woman. I look at him and think I owe it to you and this medicine a thankful cure.

W. W. & J. E. MYERS, Box 90, Monroe City, Ind.
Cuticura
THE SET, \$1.25
"How to Cure Baby Rashes," free.

OFFICIAL

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Office of City Clerk,
Wichita, Kan., Feb. 12, 1900.
Council met in regular session, Mayor Ross in the chair, all councilmen present except Burton, Harkness and Sutton. Minutes of last regular session were read and approved.

A communication was read from the fire marshal requesting that city purchase a No. 5 Babcock aerial hook and ladder truck, to cost \$1,100. On motion, Councilman Davidson of fire committee the fire marshal and fire committee were instructed to purchase same.

Councilman Hill of public improvement committee moved that mayor and clerk's offices be repaired and fixed up. Carried. Claims and accounts were read and referred to proper committees.

Councilman Volk read a communication from labor union asking why members of labor union were not given preference on city work. On motion of Volk same was referred to public improvement committee with instructions to report at next meeting.

On motion of Councilman Smith water company was instructed to extend water main from corner of Central and Wabash south on Wabash to Second street.

On motion clerk was instructed to advertise for construction of following works:

A 5-foot cinder walk on east side Grove street, from Second to Central.

A 5-foot cinder walk on east side Tremont street, from Kellogg to Lincoln.

The claim of E. Catherine Andris, demanding \$10,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by falling upon a defective sidewalk, was read. On motion same was referred to judiciary committee and city attorney.

The acceptance by W. B. McKinley of ordinance No. 1673, granting franchise for electric light system, was read and on motion ordered filed.

The bond of Bosworth, Hahn & Co., plumbers, was read and approved by council.

A communication from the Van Dyck-Horrell Contracting company, asking permission to deposit a check on Des Moines bank with sewer bid, was read. On motion clerk was instructed to notify them check must be on a Wichita bank.

A petition for a cinder walk on west side Grove street, from Second to Central, to Fourteenth was read, and on motion granted, and property owners given thirty days to construct same.

A petition from hack owners was read requesting abolition of license on hacks. On motion referred to license committee. A petition signed by residents in northeastern part of city asking city to buy a four-acre tract of ground (the north of Fifteenth and east of Chisholm, at \$75 per acre, for park purposes, was read and on motion referred to public improvement committee.

Reports of West Douglas avenue scales, St. Francis avenue scales, Wichita hospital, police judge and city treasurer were read and ordered filed.